

Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
Will Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

What shall we do with them?

This question, which has been often asked during the war, in regard to the negroes made free by the rebellion, has been answered in a practical way by Gen. Grant. He has formed an encampment for them at Grand Junction, Mississippi, where they are to be suitably cared for, and organized into companies and set to work, picking, ginning and baling cotton, now outstanding in the fields. All the fugitives in his line are to be sent there, and they are to be under the charge of Chaplain Eaton, of an Indiana regiment. There are thousands of acres of cotton going to waste, and hence there is work enough for them to do. We presume a fair price will be paid them for their labor, and that they will more than support themselves and families.

This, however, is only a temporary expedient. When the war is over, what will then be done with them? Gen. Butler has already answered this question. The sugar on the plantations near New Orleans was going to waste, in the same manner as the cotton in Mississippi, whereupon he orders union planters to employ the negroes and pay them wages. This is the whole solution of the negro question—not them free, give them fair wages for their labor, and let them alone. There is no fear that they will not work, as they are anxious to accumulate property, and as ambitious of improvement as other men. In this case as in many others the mountain difficulty sinks to nothing when we are willing to do right.

More Time for the Rebels at Fredericksburg.

The telegraph informs us that eleven hours of additional time was given the rebels to remove their women and children and non-combatants, at Fredericksburg. As this is more than time enough for them to receive reinforcements from Richmond, the "strategy" of the proceeding is not apparent; but there may have been reasons for acceding to the delay not apparent to the public. Let us wait for the result. We are inclined to think something is going on south of Richmond, near Petersburg, not favorable to forwarding rebel reinforcements northward.

Colonel Utley in Kentucky.

The letter from the twenty-second Wisconsin regiment, which we copy from the Milwaukee Sentinel, will be read with interest. It will be seen that Col. Utley is the man for the crisis, and courageously holds his position against delivering up fugitive slaves by the army. He stands upon the law and the President's proclamation and refuses to decide that any person in his lines is a slave, but gives such persons the privilege of acting for themselves. If they choose to go with those who claim them, he permits it, but will have no agency in giving them up himself, nor will he permit his regiment to be used for that purpose. This is the right ground, and we have no fear that he will yield, or that the regiment he commands will be made an instrument in the hands of the hypocritical Kentucky unionists to catch and deliver up their runaway slaves. We trust the gallant Colonel will proceed in the course he has taken, relying upon the law, which is in his favor, upon the hearty support of his regiment, and of the loyal people of Wisconsin. The latter are watching his course with intense interest, and so far they say to him, well done.

We learn from another letter that Col. Utley has been indicted upon the complaint of Chief Justice Robertson, in a Kentucky court, and a warrant has been issued to arrest him and hold him to bail in the sum of \$2000; and also that a writ of replevin accompanies the warrant. If he refused to deliver up the "boy," a posse comitatus is to go and take him forcibly. It is also stated that upon learning this, Colonel Utley has instructed the guard to admit no citizen unless his business is known, and then only one at a time. They will have a happy time in enforcing their writs in the camp of the twenty-second.

This Chief Justice Robertson is an unconstitutional Union man, but he believes the President's proclamation unconstitutional, and will never be enforced in Kentucky, and so think all the Kentucky generals! Col. Utley stands alone against them, but he has the President, the law of congress and eternal right on his side, and will be triumphant in the end.

ANDY JOHNSON ON CERTAIN GENERALS.—Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, the truest patriot in the south, says in a letter to the President: "Gen. Buell is very popular with the rebels, and the impression is that he is more partial to them than to Union men, and that he favors the establishment of a southern confederacy. If Buell had designed to aid in establishing a southern confederacy he could not have pursued a policy that would have been more successful in the accomplishment of that object." He concludes his letter by exclaiming: "May God save my country from some of the generals who have been conducting this war!"

Messrs. Editors: We arrived here from Davis' Mills late Monday evening, and are now quietly encamped in a field near this ancient city! We are now in the right wing of the army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. McPherson. General Kimbry commands our division. It is very difficult to state, with any accuracy, the strength of the army of the Mississippi, but from all appearances it is "as countless as the leaves of the forest," and for valor and discipline ought to be able to cope with any force which Messrs. Pemberton, Price & Co. may bring against it. The main body of rebel troops are said to be concentrated near Holly Springs, on the Tallahatchie river, with an accredited force of 100,000 effective men and a large reserve at Columbus, Miss. All these reports concerning the strength of the rebel army usually emanate from that "reliable gentleman," who is in bad repute down here. We trust in the wisdom and bravery of our generals who have led us through the valley of the Mississippi to the heart of rebellion with unprecedented glory and success. Our entire army, encouraged by past victories, uneducated in defeat, and still inspired with that love of our country known only to the soldier in the field, are ready and anxious to move upon the enemy at any and all times, and at all necessary sacrifice of life to conquer and destroy this monster rebellion and establish the supremacy and dignity of our general government. All good soldiers, and exceptions are rare, enlisted to sustain "our flag," and as far as the soldiers are concerned are fighting for that one idea. They are making manifold sacrifices daily, and are only "onger for the fray" to the more speedy close of the war. They are not lovers of war or the glory of it, but seek only to overthrow the so-called southern confederacy and bring the leaders of the wicked plot to deserved punishment. This war cannot close any too soon to suit the soldier on the tattered field, and yet he cannot be repaid for his hardships except the end be attained for which he enlisted.

The battery boys are in high spirits and in excellent health. Late private letters will substantiate this. There are but three on the sick list, and none but slightly complaining. Those left behind at Corinth and Grand Junction, sick, have been reported to their friends at home. We have heard nothing from them since we left, but trust they will soon recover and return to their posts.

Capt. Zickrick took command on the 14th amidst cheers and hearty congratulations. The friends of the battery need not entertain no more than the usual natural anxiety for "our boys." Of course all soldiers desire some anxiety from their friends to bear out the encouraging fact that "they miss me at home."

Our grand column is headed towards Memphis, only forty miles distant. It is said that this wing of the army will move down the Memphis & Charleston railroad, rebuild bridges, relay the track, opening the road between Corinth and Memphis, and protecting it for the use of the government. This will give the army a grand base for operations against the enemy.

The weather here is beautiful and summer-like, and will compare favorably with June in Wisconsin. Only the fallen leaves and withered vegetation apprise us that "winter is nigh."

I am indebted to you for several copies of the Daily Gazette, for which accept my thanks. Whenever the Gazette makes its appearance in camp, the recipient has a hundred applications for "a loan."

Still hoping that this desolating rebellion may be speedily brought to a close, and that we may all be permitted to join our families and friends soon, I remain

Yours, very truly,

E. G. HANLOW.

P. S.—John Wilcox and William Ward reported here all right this evening. Glad to see them.

II.

Moscow, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1862.

EDS. GAZETTE:—We left Davis' Mills, six miles below Grand Junction, yesterday morning, and have halted here till a bridge is repaired before we can proceed. We are 40 miles from Memphis, and are going to wards that city, but will probably turn and go in another direction before long.

Our captain has arrived and taken command, and we have as good times as we could wish for. The boys are now cheerful, and do their duty without grumbling. I don't know what are the prospects for a fight; privates are not posted in that particular. Yours,

W. S. B.

WHO INTERFERED WITH THE SOLDIERS' VOTING?—The Madison Journal says:—"A brave and veteran officer in one of our regiments in Kentucky complains bitterly of the unwarrantable and disgraceful attempt of Col. Starkweather, who was acting as brigadier general at the time, to prevent the soldiers of this state, under his command, from voting at the recent election. He says: 'Col. Starkweather endeavored to prevent the vote from being taken. To this end he issued a request in writing to the Wisconsin regiments in his brigade, that they should hold no election. Subsequently he has declared that he will 'break up the whole thing.' Isn't it high time that democratic colonels and generals minded their own business? Col. Lobart, commanding the 21st in the absence of Colonel Sweet, (who was dangerously wounded at Chaplin Hills and is still in hospital) exerted the influence of his position to prevent an election in the regiment. Consequently few votes were polled.'"

We have seen it stated that Col. Larnbee at first declared his intention to prevent the vote being taken in his regiment, but subsequently changed his mind and allowed the election to be held. Col. Bouck is charged with an attempt to prevent a vote in the 18th regiment. These officers are all "democrats!"

Gen. Corcoran is in command of Newport News, where his legion is in camp of instruction for the present, waiting for Gen. Banks' expedition to get ready.

On Wednesday night, the 12th instant, at midnight, the 22d Wisconsin, 85th and 33d Indiana, and 19th Michigan regiments, which had for some days past been encamped at Lexington, received orders to prepare three days' rations and be in marching order at six o'clock next morning. These regiments, after marching twelve miles, encamped at this place, for how long a time no soldier or officer therein dares venture an opinion. This morning at sunrise a strong picket force was thrown out a mile or two in advance, the town placed under martial law, and Capt. Hodgdon, of the 22d Wisconsin, appointed provost marshal. The 22d is decidedly a crack regiment. It numbers now over 900 able-bodied, efficient men, besides those unwell and in hospital. The officers of this regiment are such as every Wisconsin man may well feel proud of. Col. Utley is a jewel. He is the first and only colonel who has met the great Ethiopian lion boldly in his own den, confronted and bearded him. You will remember it was he who refused to obey the order of Gen. Gilmore, requiring him to deliver up certain slaves to their owner, who had taken refuge in his camp. When the brigade was about to leave Georgetown, Gen. Gilmore, aware that an intense feeling had been excited against the 22d in consequence of Col. Utley's refusal to render up the fugitives, ordered his regiment to remain behind, as if he desired that whatever was to be done should be done by the 22d, should be contented where it belonged—upon the 22d Wisconsin. As the brigade was passing through Georgetown, the mob assailed it with revolvers, stones, and whatever missiles they could lay their hands to, demanding the negroes they had with them. Like whipped dogs they cowed and yielded to the mob those human beings who had sought protection within their lines. When Col. Utley started the next day, the citizens told him he never would be permitted to leave the city with the negroes he had with him. He ordered his regiment to load their guns and fix bayonets, then advised the citizens that if they intended any hostile demonstrations upon him, as was shown to the other regiments the day previous, to clear the city of women and children, for, as sure as there was a God above, he would shoot down every man who interfered with him, and lay their town in ashes. The result was, as might be expected, he marched through the city with flying colors, led by that splendid regimental band of his, and no man dared to oppose him. So much for being a man, God bless him!

About ten days ago, during the recent snow storm that visited this region, a little dragoon came into Col. Utley's camp, who said he had concealed himself in the woods and lived on acorns for a week; that he had sought protection in other regiments, but they told him that the generals had ordered them to return all negroes who came to them, and they could not take him. At last he found his way to this regiment, where he has since remained.

Today Judge Robinson visited the camp, riding in a fine carriage, and called for the Colonel. He informed the Colonel that he had a slave in his camp, and inquired if he would deliver him up. The Colonel replied: "No, sir, I will not deliver him up; but if he is your boy, and is willing to return to you, I will not oppose it." They then proceeded to company A, in whose charge the boy was. The Colonel found the boy secreted in one of the tents. He asked him if he ran away from Judge Robinson, and if so, what for? He replied that he was the Judge's boy; that the Judge had been in the habit of hiring him out over since he was five years old; that for the last year he had hired him to an Irishman for fifty dollars, who had beat, bruised and maltreated him in a shameful manner, until he had rather die than endure it any longer. The Irishman's excuse was that the Judge had ordered him in representing that the boy was larger than he was, and he swore he would have the value of his money if he had to take his blood. The boy further stated that he had repeatedly told his master that he could not endure the treatment he was receiving, whose only reply was, "go back, you dog."

Col. Utley returned to the Judge and related the boy's story, and asked him if he supposed he was going to deliver that little innocent boy, who had been dwarfed in body and mind, to an inhuman aristocratic blood, who had grown fat on the labors and sweat he had robbed from him.

The Judge said: "You can't believe him; 'niggers will lie.'"

The boy was then brought out, who manfully met the tyrant with "good mornin', massa," and shook hands with him. He then confronted him with the same story he had told the Colonel, and added: "Massa, you know it is so."

The Judge did not deny it but said: "Yes, but didn't I tell you I would take you away?"

"Yes, massa," said the boy, "but you never did."

The Judge then inquired of the Colonel if he would deliver him up.

"No," the Colonel replied, "but if he is willing to go he may."

When asked if he was willing to go back with his master, the boy said "no."

The Judge then threw himself back on his dignity, and informed Col. Utley that he (the Judge) was "some pumpkins," that he was the only man living who voted for the Missouri compromise; that he had written able and eloquent articles on the subject of emancipation, which Abe Lincoln had sent for; that he didn't like slavery, but if this is the way the Union army and the administration are going to trample on the rights under their feet, there would not be a Union man left in Kentucky, and the Union never could be restored.

Col. Utley told him "he never had much confidence in the loyalty of Kentucky, but he and thousands of his fellow countrymen had left their families, their homes and their business, and periled their lives and their happiness, to protect him and his neighbors from the lawless ravages of robbers and murderers. That but a few days since this country, who voted for the Missouri compromise, who voted for the Union, who voted for the Union, without pay or reward, they robbed your cornfields and your granaries; they drove off your cattle and your hogs, and helped themselves without stint to everything a hungry, ragged and destitute horde of barbarians could desire, and you howled and groined with patriotic loyalty and unfeigned Unionism, until you induced the government to send us here to protect you. And what is our reward? Have we lived upon you? Yes; at the rate of two dollars per bushel for potatoes, seventy-five cents for a chicken, half a dollar a pound for butter, under Kentucky generals, who have issued orders that we shall be severely punished for taking a mouthful of food from a citizen when presented to us, and even I was ordered to march two of my boys in front of my regiment, to the tune of the Rouser's March, for taking a few apples from an orchard with the consent of the owner, and to cap the climax, have ordered us, in violation of the proclamation of the president, to act as nigger-catchers for you. Judge Robinson, we from Wisconsin didn't leave our happy homes for any such purpose. You talk to us about being 'nigger-scalers.' Look at that boy! Is he your slave? Haven't you

grown fat and rich and aristocratic upon the sweat and labor you have stolen from him. The same God made him that made you, and endowed him with the same natural rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that you possess, and if Kentucky's loyalty and unionism depends upon my willingness to be converted into a negro hunter for her bloated, aristocratic Union hypocrites, she may go to hell, with all the nations that forget God. That little boy, whose life blood you have fattened upon, awarded by your inhumanity, looks up before me in my estimation, and I believe in the estimation of God and angels as much above his master as heaven is above hell."

If that old tyrant had not become brutalized, he could never have stood up under the withering looks of the officers and men who witnessed this scene.

"Sir," said the colonel, "do you think you will take that boy?"

"The shouts that went up from a thousand soldiers, told him plainly that it would not be safe for him to undertake it. Such a scene is seldom witnessed on earth. No person can describe it—no painter can do it justice. That poor, little, dwarfed slave rose to the dignity of a man, and overwhelmed his rapacious master with his native eloquence. I cannot do justice to Col. Utley in attempting to repeat his truly eloquent and scathing speech. It was high-sounding, eloquent, and from the heart, so low down that every word was a mine ball to the old tyrant's feelings. In about two hours after this scene transpired, Col. Utley was ordered to report himself forthwith to Gen. Coburn, commanding the brigade. Gen. C. told him that the army of Kentucky was peculiarly situated, among a people well-disposed but jealous of their rights, and for the sake of peace and harmony, he had better obey the order of Gen. Gilmore, and return the fugitives; that notwithstanding the proclamation of the President, he regarded the status of slavery in Kentucky the same, and entitled to the same rights and privileges as though no army was here."

Col. Utley replied that "although an inferior officer, he begged to differ with him, and that he regarded the status of the army the same in Kentucky, and entitled to the same rights and privileges as though no army was here."

"Sir, I am aware that Kentucky has resorted to the most powerful means to seduce the officers of the Union army, to adopt her policy of ignoring the laws of congress, and the orders of the commander-in-chief. All that handsome money, fine carriages, sumptuous dinners, virgin wine, and great men could do, has been done to lay me under obligations to their policy, but my honor as a gentleman and a soldier, has so far deterred me from yielding. I stand alone. Every other officer has yielded, and it reminds me of a speech once made in congress by Senator Sumner, when he said that slavery reminded him of the fabled mountain in Arabia, whose attraction was so great that it drew all the bolts out of every ship that sailed by, and the vessel went to pieces. So it is here. Slavery in Kentucky, by her wily machinations, draws the bolts out of every command in the army, and in the estimation of every true man, he has gone to pieces. But I want you to understand, General and Judge Robinson, that God Almighty has put heads on both ends of the bolt that holds me together, which slavery can never draw out so long as soul and body hang together."

When he had finished, the judge took him by the hand, and with tears in his eyes, he said:

"Colonel, don't regard this as a personal matter. I admire you for your frankness and honesty. It is a momentous question that is bound to shake Kentucky to the center, and must be settled. I have two remedies—one civil and the other military. Which I shall resort to, I cannot tell."

I have given nearly the exact conversation as it occurred. Col. Utley has been threatened with assassination, and as he is resolved to adhere to the proclamation, and his Kentucky generals as firmly resolved to ignore it, I apprehend trouble ahead.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirty-Third Regiment.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17th, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—My absence from the regiment during three weeks just before it left Camp Utley, and numerous duties that have devolved upon me since my return, is the excuse I offer for my long silence. The 33d took its departure from Camp Utley on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th inst. Just before leaving there occurred a little episode in camp life—the drumming of a man out of the regiment, one Lawler, from Janesville. We took the cars (and arrived in Cairo, without incident, the following Friday morning. Our Colonel waited on General Tuttle and was ordered to report his regiment to General Sherman at this place. So we took boat in the evening, and arrived here yesterday morning. We are encamped two miles south-east of Memphis in a grove. We have tents, and small hen-coop affairs they are. The boys bear their privations and restraints like stoics, and are prepared for the worst if meted out to them. I am informed that there are 20,000 men in and around Memphis. The 32d Wisconsin performs the picket duty of the post, and now and then one is taken prisoner by the covert foe. A few days since, two or three members of that regiment went out gathering a few paces beyond the picket lines, when they were surprised by some rebels, taken prisoners and paroled on the spot. They returned to camp and were immediately consigned to the guard house and will be tried as deserters, upon the supposition that they eluded the pickets for the express purpose of being paroled and sent home. The moral effect of inflicting some punishment upon them will be salutary, no doubt, as like adventures would be (and have been) of too frequent occurrence by those who are troubled with home sickness. The general health of the regiment is good, though diarrhea is prevalent, consequent upon change of water and climate. Surrogates, Whiting and Blackhall are unremittent in their labors and to them is mainly due the excellent sanitary condition of the regiment. We shall probably be on the move again soon, though to what point, of course, unknown. I shall try and keep you "up" in the perogations of our regiment, and take occasion here to remark, that our friends must not neglect to keep us posted in home matters through the medium of your paper. If friends at home were only conscious of the avidity with which we devour a newspaper in camp, more especially when hailing from home, I fancy they would not be quite so derelict of their attentions to us. Here in camp, we feel almost isolated from society, and 'tis a positive treat to get a paper from home, giving us the news of the day, and informing us how the world wags in general.

Our reception into Dixie, was a "confiner'd ovation," as Arcturus expresses it.

Ladies displayed a profusion of handkerchiefs, gents lifted hats, and soldiers presented arms, while General Sherman bowed his compliments as we passed his quarters, and "contrabands" exhibited their teeth. Most of the troops here have not been paid for four months, so that the prospect of our receiving any green-backs soon, is anything but flattering. Most of us are willing to be dubbed machines, but we can't exactly ignore the necessity of being occasionally greased! More anon. J. H. S. Co. F, 33d Reg't W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, November 22.

Refugee slaves at various points on the railroad in Kentucky and Tennessee are being gathered up and are to be put to picking cotton that is going to waste in hundreds of fields in west Tennessee and north Mississippi.

Adjutant General Thomas and son, from Washington, arrived here last evening. The news from Helena is interesting, but contraband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

Special to Herald.—The rebels in occupation of Fredericksburg have demanded further time to consider the question of its surrender. On Friday night, after the interview with the civil authorities, General Sumner informed them that if they had any further communication to present, General Patrick would meet them again the next morning. On Saturday accordingly the mayor and council came over, accompanied by Gen. Kershaw, Col. Blake and Captain King, of Ga. The officers claimed that the civil authorities could make no proposition unless the same was accepted by them. Gen. Patrick declined to receive these officers. Subsequently, however, Gen. Burnside assented to their reception, and the parties returned.

The civil authorities asked for an extension of the time allowed for the removal of the women and children, alleging that the trains had been frightened off by our artillery, and that it would be impossible for a train to leave before night, the city being absolutely desolate of other means of transportation. The request was complied with, and the time extended until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Our dispatches from Aquia Creek, last night, do not report that any attack upon Fredericksburg took place at the expiration of the time granted. It was rumored at Fairfax Station, yesterday, that Gen. Jackson was on his way down from the mountains, with a force of 40,000 men, with the intention of making a dash upon our defenses at Arlington Heights from Harper's Ferry; that the enemy in keeping a strict blockade on our front, but there was no collision between the two forces yesterday. The river at that point is not rising as expected.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Nov. 23.

Special to Tribune.—Trustworthy information has been received here that Hampton's Legion came into Warrenton on Thursday, coming up the Cherryville road. Stonewall Jackson's army was expected in Salem on Saturday, and great preparations were being made by the citizens to feed them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

An officer who left Gen. Burnside's army at 1 o'clock, today, reports the situation unchanged. The rebels were said to have 19 guns of large calibre in position near Fredericksburg.

On Friday, President Lincoln, in the course of an interview with unconditional Kentuckians, discussed at length the question of emancipation. He said he would rather die than take back a word of the proclamation of freedom, and he dwelt upon the advantages to the border states of his scheme for the gradual abolishment of slavery, which he urged them to bring fairly before the people. They assured him that it should be done.

Mr. Lincoln also expressed his determination to enforce vigorous measures to rid the state of rebel sympathizers, and for that purpose a new provost marshal general, who has his heart in the work, will be appointed.

Secretary Chase's report will undoubtedly contain an urgent recommendation, supported by elaborate argument, to congress to take measures for the substitution of government bills for bank currency, by taxing the latter, and making provision for the circulation through the banks, of the former.

The court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Buell will probably adjourn, shortly after meeting at Cincinnati, to Nashville, for convenience of witnesses, many of whom are in Kershaw's army.

Gen. Meredith, of Indiana, has reported to Gen. Burnside. H. B. Holloway, son of the commissioner of patents, is the commissioner of subsistence of his staff. A strong wind has been blowing all day, rapidly drying the mud.

Harpsburg, Md., Nov. 23. A scouting party sent to Bull Run, yesterday, in pursuit of the rebels reported to be in that vicinity, came back without having seen or heard of any. Scouts have also returned from Aldie, Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap and Hopper's Gap, and report no traces of the enemy.

Gen. Sigel was present, yesterday, with a fine horse and equipments, as a birthday present from his staff.

Herald's dispatch.—In Falmouth great alarm was felt, especially by the females, many of whom left the place and have gone back into the country for safety. Fredericksburg appears utterly deserted, and last night not a light was visible in the whole city. Camp fires indicate the presence of a considerable force in front. Since Friday the rebels have evidently received large accessions to their force in our front, and there is no doubt but that Lee and Grant are in our immediate vicinity. After the rebels have been driven from their present position it is thought they will give battle again along the Massaponung, eight miles beyond the city. There is no doubt but the rebels have availed themselves of the time allowed for the removal of the non-combatants to carry off everything that could possibly be of service to them or us.

On Friday night loud explosions were heard beyond Fredericksburg, but the cause has not yet been ascertained. The river has risen but little since the recent storm. The inhabitants living along the route of the military telegraph line have already commenced cutting the wires to the army and delay us in our operations. The severest punishment will be administered to every person detected in the act. The Sturgis Rifles, heretofore acting as the body guard of Gen. McClellan, are to be mustered out of the service to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.

Gen. Sherman is about to move from this point. He will be succeeded by Gen. Lauman of Iowa, as commander of the post.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

Times special.—Reports from Fortress

Flour and other grain, rather quiet, 5,700, 80 super western; 6,950, 30 common to medium extra western. Wheat firm with moderate inquiry, 1,180, 25 Chicago spring; 1,260, 35 Milwaukee club; 1,350, 35 winter low; 1,350, 45 winter red western, 1,450, 45 winter red western.

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 24.

The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, has arrived off this point and will reach New York about half-past two this afternoon.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 24.

The Democrat has information that the rebels are now busy fortifying Port Hudson, La., 150 miles above New Orleans. The same engineer who laid out the works at Vicksburg has completed a plan of fortifications at Port Hudson. Ten or fifteen camps are now in position, and two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg, and prove a serious bar to the ascent of Farragut's fleet. The rebels are now running stoneboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than 300 miles. They are also running boats on Red river, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from new salt works on Red river, about 50 miles above its mouth. It is said these works produce 10,000 bushels daily. One object of fortifying Port Hudson is to prevent the federal forces from reaching these salt works.

Gen. Schofield and staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

TENNESSEE.—Citizens of Tennessee who are now in Washington say that, should their state send an entire delegation to Washington, it will unanimously support the administration. In the Nashville and Memphis districts, movements are now progressing to nominate and elect members of congress.

BOSTON TO BE PROTECTED BY AN IRON-CLAD.—Gov. Andrew has submitted the proposal to President Lincoln to place an iron-clad man-of-war in Boston harbor.—The Alabama has been already within two hundred miles of that port, and the governor, in view of the necessity of the work, offers, on the part of Massachusetts, that she shall build the craft, in case that the general government cannot.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMAN

Elected.—Sufficient returns have been received of the soldiers' vote to elect John H. Runtree in one of the Grant county districts. This will furnish the patriotic "democracy" another argument against the constitutionality of the law allowing the soldiers to vote.

AN ENRON.—In enumerating the politics of our leading generals, the Chicago Journal calls Gen. Grant a republican and Gen. Hunter a democrat. It is just the other way. Hunter has been a republican ever since the party was organized, and Grant a democrat all his life. But they are now both on the same platform, sustaining the President's proclamation, and advocating the vigorous style of conducting hostilities against the rebels.

ADVANCE PAY AND BOUNTY TO DRAFTED MEN.

Gov. Salomon has issued an order declaring that the men drafted in this state will be entitled to advance pay and the bounty of \$100 if they conclude to enlist in the old regiments—that is for the unexpired term of the regiment they prefer. For instance, if they choose the 2nd; that has been in the service eighteen months; thus they enlist for eighteen months. If in the 1st, which has been in the service thirteen months, they enlist for twenty-three months, and so the time varies. The drafted men can only be constrained to serve nine months; but in that case they obtain neither advance pay nor bounty.

The iron-clad frigate Kearsage, now at the Novelty Works, New York, is expected to be ready for sea in about two weeks. She is clad with solid iron, four and a half inches thick, from stem to stern, and is therefore the heaviest armored vessel afloat. She carries six guns of the largest caliber in revolving turrets, and with her frigate build and powerful engines it is confidently believed she will be equally efficient for harbor defence and service at sea.

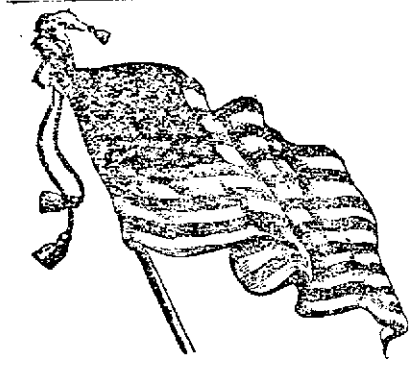
SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. HUNT.

We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred yesterday to Lieut. Caleb Hunt, of the 1st Wisconsin heavy artillery, which it is feared will result in his death. He was a passenger on board the afternoon train from Madison to Milwaukee. When the train stopped at Milton Junction he jumped off, and after the train started again, attempted to get on, but lost his balance and fell, his arm striking the track immediately in front of one of the wheels. His arm was shockingly crushed to the elbow, his collar bone was thought to be broken, and he was otherwise badly bruised about the breast. Two surgeons were immediately sent for and his arm amputated.—His cousin.

IOWA OFFICIAL.—The official vote for secretary of state at the recent election in Iowa looks up thus:

Soldiers' vote.....14,949
Iowa vote.....51,065

The Daily Gazette. City of Janesville. Monday Evening, Nov. 24, 1862. Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet— Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

What Shall We Do with Them?

This question, which has been often asked during the war, in regard to the negroes made free by the rebellion, has been answered in a practical way by Gen. Grant. He has formed an encampment for them at Grand Junction, Mississippi, where they are to be suitably cared for, and organized into companies and set to work, picking, ginning and baling cotton, now outstanding in the fields. All the fugitives in his lines are to be sent there, and they are to be under the charge of Chaplain Eaton, of an Indiana regiment. There are thousands of acres of cotton going to waste, and hence there is work enough for them to do. We presume a fair price will be paid them for their labor, and that they will more than support themselves and families.

This, however, is only a temporary expedient. When the war is over, what will then be done with them? Gen. Butler has already answered this question. The sugar on the plantations near New Orleans was going to waste, in the same manner as the cotton in Mississippi, whereupon he orders union planters to employ the negroes and pay them wages. This is the whole solution of the negro question—set them free, give them fair wages for their labor, and let them alone. There is no fear that they will not work, as they are anxious to accumulate property, and as ambitious of improvement as other men. In this case as in many others the mountain difficulty sinks to nothing when we are willing to do right.

More Time for the Rebels at Fredericksburg.

The telegraph informs us that eleven hours of additional time was given the rebels to remove their women and children and non-combatants, at Fredericksburg. As this is more than time enough for them to receive reinforcements from Richmond, the "strategy" of the proceeding is not apparent; but there may have been reasons for acceding to the delay not apparent to the public. Let us wait for the result. We are inclined to think something is going on south of Richmond, near Petersburg, not favorable to forwarding rebel reinforcements northward.

Colonel Utley in Kentucky.

The letter from the twenty-second Wisconsin regiment, which we copy from the Milwaukee Sentinel, will be read with interest. It will be seen that Col. Utley is the man for the crisis, and courageously holds his position against delivering up fugitive slaves by the army. He stands upon the law and the President's proclamation and refuses to decide that any person in his lines is a slave, but gives such persons the privilege of acting for themselves. If they choose to go with those who claim them, he permits it, but will have no agency in giving them up himself, nor will he permit his regiment to be used for that purpose. This is the right ground, and we have no fear that he will yield, or that the regiment he commands will be made an instrument in the hands of the hypocritical Kentucky unionists to catch and deliver up their runaway slaves. We trust the gallant Colonel will proceed in the course he has taken, relying upon the law, which is in his favor, and upon the hearty support of his regiment, and of the loyal people of Wisconsin. The latter are watching his course with intense interest, and so far they say to him, WELL DONE.

We learn from another letter that Col. Utley has been indicted upon the complaint of Chief Justice Robertson, in a Kentucky court, and a warrant has been issued to arrest him and hold him to bail in the sum of \$2000; and also that a writ of replevin accompanies the warrant. If he refuses to deliver up "a boy," a posse comitatus is to go and take him forcibly. It is also stated that upon learning this, Colonel Utley has instructed the guard to admit no citizen unless his business is known, and then only one at a time. They will have a happy time in enforcing their writs in the camp of the twenty-second!

This Chief Justice Robertson is an unconditional Union man, but he believes the President's proclamation unconstitutional, and will never be enforced in Kentucky, and so think all the Kentucky generals! Col. Utley stands alone against them, but he has the President, the law of congress and eternal right on his side, and will be triumphant in the end.

ANDY JOHNSON ON CERTAIN GENERALS.—Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, the truest patriot in the south, says in a letter to the President: "Gen. Buell is very popular with the rebels, and the impression is that he is more partial to them than to Union men, and that he favors the establishment of a southern confederacy. If Buell had designed to aid in establishing a southern confederacy he could not have pursued a policy that would have been more successful in the accomplishment of that object." He concludes his letter by exclaiming: "May God save my country from some of the generals who have been conducting this war."

From the Twelfth Battery.

MOSCOW, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We arrived here from Davis' Mills late Monday evening, and are now quietly encamped in a field near this ancient city!

We are now in the right wing of the army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. McPherson. General Quimby commands our division. It is very difficult to state, with any accuracy, the strength of the army of the Mississippi, but from all appearances it is "as countless as the leaves of the forest," and for valor and discipline ought to be able to cope with any force which Messrs. Pemberton, Price & Co. may bring against it. The main body of rebel troops are said to be concentrated near Holly Springs, on the Tallahatchie river, with an accredited force of 100,000 effective men and a large reserve at Columbus, Miss. All these reports concerning the strength of the rebel army usually emanate from that "reliable gentleman," who is in bad repute down here. We trust in the wisdom and bravery of our generals who have led us through the valley of the Mississippi to the heart of rebellion with unprecedented glory and success. Our entire army, encouraged by past victories, uneducated in defeat, and still inspired with that love of our country known only to the soldier in the field, are ready and anxious to move upon the enemy at any and all times, and at all necessary sacrifice of life to conquer and destroy this monster rebellion and establish the supremacy and dignity of our general government. All good soldiers, and exceptions are rare, enlisted to sustain "our flag," and as far as the soldiers are concerned are fighting for that one idea. They are making manifold sacrifices daily, and are only "eager for fray" to the more speedy close of the war. They are not lovers of war or the glory of it, but seek only to overthrow the so-called southern confederacy and bring the leaders of the wicked plot to deserved punishment. This war cannot close any too soon to suit the soldier on the tattered field, and yet he cannot be repaid for his hardships except the end be attained for which he enlisted.

The battery boys are in high spirits and in excellent health. Late private letters will substantiate this. There are but three on the sick list, and none but slightly complaining. Those left behind at Corinth and Grand Junction, sick, have been reported to their friends at home. We have heard nothing from them since we left, but trust they will soon recover and return to their posts.

Capt. Zieckrick took command on the 14th amidst cheers and hearty congratulations. The friends of the battery need now entertain no more than the usual natural anxiety for "our boys." Of course all soldiers desire some anxiety from their friends to bear out the encouraging fact that "they miss me at home."

Our grand column is headed towards Memphis, only forty miles distant. It is said that this wing of the army will move down the Memphis & Charleston railroad, rebuild bridges, relay the track, opening the road between Corinth and Memphis, and protecting it for the use of the government. This will give the army a grand base for operations against the enemy.

The weather here is beautiful and sunnier-like, and will compare favorably with Janesville in Wisconsin. Only the fallen leaves and withered vegetation apprise us that "winter is nigh."

I am indebted to you for several copies of the Daily Gazette, for which accept my thanks. Whenever the Gazette makes its appearance in camp, the recipient has a hundred applications for "a loan."

Still hoping that this desolating rebellion may be speedily brought to a close, and that we may all be permitted to join our families and friends soon, I remain Yours, very truly,

E. G. HARTWICK.

P. S.—John Wilcox and William Ward reported here all right this evening. Glad to see them.

H.

MOSCOW, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1862.

ESS. GAZETTE:—We left Davis' Mills, six miles below Grand Junction, yesterday morning, and have halted here till a bridge is repaired before we can proceed. We are 40 miles from Memphis, and are going to wards that city, but will probably turn and go in another direction before long.

Our captain has arrived and taken command, and we have as good times as we could wish for. The boys are now cheerful and do their duty without grumbling. I don't know what are the prospects for a fight; privates are not posted in that particular. Yours, W. S. B.

WHO INTERFERED WITH THE SOLDIERS VOTING?—The Madison Journal says:—"A brave and veteran officer in one of our regiments in Kentucky complains bitterly of the unwarrantable and disgraceful attempt of Col. Starkeweather, who was acting as brigadier general at the time, to prevent the soldiers of this state, under his command, from voting at the recent election. He says: 'Col. Starkeweather endeavored to prevent the vote from being taken. To this end he issued a request in writing to the Wisconsin regiments in his brigade, that they should hold no election. Subsequently he has declared that he will 'break up the whole thing.' Isn't it high time that democratic colonels and generals minded their own business?' Col. Lohr, commanding the 21st in the absence of Colonel Sweet, (who was dangerously wounded at Chaplin Hills and is still in hospital) exerted the influence of his position to prevent an election in the regiment. Consequently few votes were polled."

We have seen it stated that Col. Larabee at first declared his intention to prevent the vote being taken in his regiment, but subsequently changed his mind and allowed the election to be held. Col. Bouck is charged with an attempt to prevent a vote in the 18th regiment. These officers are all "democrats!"

Gen. Coccoran is in command of Newport News, where his legion is in camp of instruction for the present, waiting for Gen. Banks' expedition to get ready.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel. The Twenty-Second Regiment.

CAMP NEAR NICHOLSVILLE, KY., Nov. 14, 1862.

On Wednesday night, the 12th instant, at midnight, the 22d Wisconsin, 85th and 33d Indiana, and 19th Michigan regiments, which had for some days past been encamped at Lexington, received orders to prepare three days' rations and be marching order at six o'clock next morning. These regiments, after marching twelve miles, encamped at this place, for how long a time no soldier or officer therein dares venture an opinion. This morning at sunrise a strong picket force was thrown out a mile or two in advance, the town placed under martial law, and Capt. Hodgdon, of the 22d Wisconsin, appointed provost marshal. The 22d is decidedly a crack regiment. It numbers now over 900 able-bodied, efficient men, besides those unwell and in hospital. The officers of this regiment are such as every Wisconsin man may well feel proud of. Col. Utley is a jewel. He is the first and only colonel who has met the great Ethiopian lion body to body, and, as a result, he is a bearded man. You will remember that he was refused to obey the order of Gen. Gilmore, requiring him to deliver up certain slaves to their owner, who had taken refuge in his camp. When the brigade was about to leave Georgetown, Gen. Gilmore, aware that an intense feeling had been excited against the 22d in consequence of Col. Utley's refusal to render up the fugitives, ordered his regiment to remain behind, as if he desired that whatever wrath was to be shown upon the brigade, should be meted out to the 22d Wisconsin. As the brigade was passing through Georgetown, the mob assailed it with revolvers, stones, and whatever missiles they could lay their hands to. Like whipped dogs they cowed and yielded to the mob those human beings who had sought protection within their lines. When Col. Utley started the next day, the citizens told him he never would be permitted to leave the city with the negroes he had with him. He ordered his regiment to leave their guns and their baggage, and then advised the citizens that if they intended any hostile demonstrations upon him, as was shown to the other regiments the day previous, to clear the city of women and children, for, as sure as there was a God above, he would shoot down every man who interfered with him, and lay their town in ashes. The result was, as might be expected, he marched through the city with flying colors, led by that splendid regimental band of his, and no man dared to oppose him. So much for being a man, God bless him!

About ten days ago, during the recent snow storm that visited this region, a little detail came into Col. Utley's camp, who said he had concealed himself in the woods and lived on acorns for a week; that he had sought protection in other regiments, but they told him that the generals had ordered them to return all negroes who came to them, and they could not take him. At last he found his way to this regiment, where he has since remained.

"To-day Judge Robinson visited the camp, riding in a fine carriage, and called for the Colonel. He informed the Colonel that he had a slave in his camp, and inquired if he would deliver him up. The Colonel replied: 'No, sir, I will not deliver him up; if he is my boy, and is willing to return to me, I will not oppose it.' They then proceeded to company A, in whose charge the boy was. The Colonel found the boy secreted in one of the tents. He asked him if he ran away from Judge Robinson, and if so, what for? He replied that he was the Judge's boy; that the Judge had been in the habit of hiring him out ever since he was five years old; that for the last year he had hired him to an Irishman for fifty dollars, who had beaten and maltreated him in a shameful manner, until he had rather die than endure it any longer. The Irishman's excuse was that the Judge had cheated him in representing that the boy was larger than he was, and he swore he would have the value of his money if he had to take his blood. The boy further stated that he had repeatedly told his master that he could not endure the treatment he was receiving—whose only reply was, 'go back, you dog!'

Col. Utley returned to the Judge and related the boy's story, and asked him if he supposed he was going to deliver that little innocent boy, who had been dwarfed in body and mind, to an inhuman aristocratic blot, who had grown fat on the labors and sweat he had robbed from him.

The Judge said: "You can't believe him; 'niggers will lie." The boy was then brought out, who manfully met the tyrant with a good morning, 'massa,' and shook hands with him. He then confronted him with the same story he had told the Colonel, and added: "Massa, you know it is so."

The Judge did not deny it but said: "Yes, but didn't I tell you I would take you away?"

"Yes, massa," said the boy, "but you never did."

The Judge then inquired of the Colonel if he would deliver him up.

"No," the Colonel replied, "but if he is willing to go he may."

When asked if he was willing to go back with his master, the boy said: "I have told you the truth, and I am now in your hands. I am informed that there are 20,000 men in and around Memphis. The 32d Wisconsin performs the picket duty of the post, and now and then one is taken prisoner by the covert force. A few days since, two or three members of that regiment went gathering a few peaches beyond the picket lines, when they were surprised by some rebels, taken prisoners and paroled on the spot. They returned to camp and were immediately consigned to the guard house and will be tried as deserters, upon the supposition that they eluded the pickets for the express purpose of being paroled and sent home. The moral effect of inflicting some punishment upon them will be salutary, no doubt, as like adventures would be (and have been) too frequent occurrence. The general health of the regiment is good, though diarrhea is prevalent, consequent upon change of water and climate. Surgeons Whiting and Blackhall are unremitting in their labors and to them is mainly due the excellent sanitary condition of the regiment. We shall probably be on the move again soon, though to what point is, of course, unknown. I shall try and keep you 'up' in the peregrinations of our regiment, and take occasion here to remark, that our friends must not neglect to keep us posted in home matters through the medium of your paper. If friends at home were only conscious of the avidity with which we devour a newspaper in camp, more especially when hailing from home, I fancy they would not be quite so derelict of their attentions to us. Here in camp, we feel almost isolated from society, and 'tis a positive treat to get a paper from home, giving us the news of the day, and informing us of the world's news in general."

Our reception into Dixie, was a "confiner's ovation," as Artemus expresses it.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17th, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—My absence from the regiment during three weeks just before it left Camp Utley, and numerous duties that have devolved upon me since my return, is the excuse I offer for my long silence. The 33d took its departure from Camp Utley on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th inst. Just before leaving there occurred a little episode in camp life—the drumming of a man out of the regiment, one Lawler, from Janesville. We took the cars had arrived in Cairo, without incident, the following Friday morning. Our Colonel waited on General Tuttle and was ordered to report his regiment to General Sherman at this place. So we took boat in the evening, and arrived here yesterday morning. We are encamped two miles south-east of Memphis in a grove. We have tents, and small headquarters affairs are there. The boys bear their privations and restraints like stoics, and are prepared for the worst if meted out to them. I am informed that there are 20,000 men in and around Memphis. The 32d Wisconsin performs the picket duty of the post, and now and then one is taken prisoner by the covert force. A few days since, two or three members of that regiment went gathering a few peaches beyond the picket lines, when they were surprised by some rebels, taken prisoners and paroled on the spot. They returned to camp and were immediately consigned to the guard house and will be tried as deserters, upon the supposition that they eluded the pickets for the express purpose of being paroled and sent home. The moral effect of inflicting some punishment upon them will be salutary, no doubt, as like adventures would be (and have been) too frequent occurrence. The general health of the regiment is good, though diarrhea is prevalent, consequent upon change of water and climate. Surgeons Whiting and Blackhall are unremitting in their labors and to them is mainly due the excellent sanitary condition of the regiment. We shall probably be on the move again soon, though to what point is, of course, unknown. I shall try and keep you 'up' in the peregrinations of our regiment, and take occasion here to remark, that our friends must not neglect to keep us posted in home matters through the medium of your paper. If friends at home were only conscious of the avidity with which we devour a newspaper in camp, more especially when hailing from home, I fancy they would not be quite so derelict of their attentions to us. Here in camp, we feel almost isolated from society, and 'tis a positive treat to get a paper from home, giving us the news of the day, and informing us of the world's news in general."

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Ladies displayed a profusion of handkerchiefs, gents lifted hats, and soldiers presented arms, while General Sherman bowed his compliments as we passed his quarters, and "contrabands" exhibited their teeth. Most of the troops here have not been paid for four months, so that the prospect of our receiving any green-backs soon, is anything but flattering. Most of us are willing to be dubbed machines, but we can't exactly ignore the necessity of being occasionally greased! More anon. J. H. S.

Co. F, 33d Reg't Wis. Vol.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, November 22.

Refugees slaves at various points on the railroad in Kentucky and Tennessee are being gathered up and are to be put to picking cotton that is going to waste in hundreds of fields in west Tennessee and north Mississippi.

Adjutant General Thomas and son, from Washington, arrived here last evening.

The news from Helena is interesting, but contraband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Special to Herald.—The rebels in occupation of Fredericksburg have demanded further time to consider the question of its surrender. On Friday night, after the interview with the civil authorities, General Sumner informed them that if they had any further communication to present, General Patrick would meet them again the next morning.

On Saturday accordingly the mayor and council came over, accompanied by Gen. Kershaw, Col. Blake and Captain Ring, of Ga. The officers claimed that the civil authorities could make no proposition unless the same was accepted by them. Gen. Patrick declined to receive these officers. Subsequently, however, Gen. Burnside assented to their reception, and the parties returned.

The civil authorities asked for an extension of the time allowed for the removal of the women and children, alleging that the trains had been frightened off by our artillery, and that it would be impossible for the women to leave before night, the city being absolutely destitute of other means of transportation. Their request was complied with and the time extended until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Our dispatches from Aquia Creek, last night, do not report that any attack upon Fredericksburg took place at the expiration of the time granted. It was rumored at Fairfax Station, yesterday, that Gen. Jackson was on his way down from the mountains, with a force of 40,000 men, with the intention of making a dash upon the defenses of Arlington.

Heights upon Harper's Ferry; that the enemy is keeping a strict blockade on our front, but there was no collision between the two forces yesterday. The river at that point is not rising as expected.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Nov. 23.

Special to Tribune.—Trustworthy information has been received here that Hampton's Legion came into Warrenton on Thursday, coming up the Cherryville road. Stonewall Jackson's army was expected to appear on Saturday, and great preparations were being made by the citizens to feed them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

An officer who left Gen. Burnside's army at 1 o'clock to-day, reports the situation unchanged. The rebels were said to have 19 guns of large calibre in position near Fredericksburg.

On Friday President Lincoln, in the course of an interview with unconditional Unionists, discussed at length the question of emancipation. He said he would rather die than take back a word of the proclamation of freedom, and he dwelt upon the advantages to the border states of his scheme for the gradual abolition of slavery, which he urged them to bring "fifty before the people. They assured him that it should be done.

Mr. Lincoln also expressed his determination to enforce vigorous measures to rid the state of rebel sympathizers, and for that purpose a new provost marshal general, who has his heart in the work, will be appointed.

Secretary Chase's report will undoubtedly contain an urgent recommendation, supported by elaborate argument, to congress to take measures for the substitution of government bills for bank currency, by taxing the latter, and making provision for the circulation through the banks of the former.

The court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Buell will probably adjourn, shortly after meeting at Cincinnati, to Nashville, for conference with the witnesses, many of whom are in Rosecrans' army.

Gen. Meredith, of Indiana, has reported to the commissioner of patents, is the commissioner of subsistence of his staff.

A strong wind has been blowing all day, rapidly drying the mud.

MANHATTAN, Nov. 23.

A scouting party sent to Bull Run, yesterday, in pursuit of the rebels reported to be in that vicinity, came back without having seen or heard of any. Scouts have also returned from Aldie, Leesburg, Thorofaire Gap and Hovell's Gap, and report no traces of the enemy.

Gen. Sigel was presented, yesterday, with a fine horse and equipments, as a birthday present from his staff.

Herald's dispatch.—In Palomoth great alarm was felt, especially by the females, many of whom left the place and have gone back into the country for safety. Fredericksburg appears utterly deserted, and last night not a light was visible in the whole city. Camp fires indicate the presence of a considerable force in front. Since Friday the rebels have evidently received large accessions to their force in our front, and there is no doubt but that Lee and Longstreet are in our immediate vicinity. After the rebels have been driven from their present position it is thought they will give battle again along the Rappahannock, eight miles beyond the city.

There is a rumor that the rebels have prevailed themselves of the time allowed for the removal of the non-combatants to carry off everything that could possibly be of service to them or us. On Friday night loud explosions were heard beyond Fredericksburg, but the cause has not yet been ascertained. The river has risen but little since the recent storm. The inhabitants living along the route of the military telegraph line have already commenced cutting the wires to the army and delay us in our operations. The general punishment will be administered to every person detected in the act. The Sturgis is, heretofore, acting as the body guard of Gen. McClellan, and is to be mustered out of the service to-morrow.

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Monroe received of reconnaissance sent by General Dix up the Peninsula as far as the Chickahominy, capturing some rebels and obtaining valuable information.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Floor shade firmer, rather quiet, 5,700; 80 super western; 5,950; 30 common to medium extra western. Wheat firmer with moderate inquiry, 1,181; 25 Chicago spring; 1,251; 35 Milwaukee club; 1,331; 35 amber Iowa; 1,381; 43 winter red western; 1,431; 45 amber Michigan.

HIGHLAND, Nov. 24.

The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, has arrived off this point, and will reach New York about half-past two this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.

The Democrat has information that the rebels are now busy fortifying Port Hudson, La., 150 miles above New Orleans. The same engineer who laid out the works at Vicksburg has completed a plan of fortifications at Port Hudson. Ten or fifteen guns are now in position, and two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg, and prove a serious obstacle to the ascent of Farragut's fleet.

The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than 300 miles. They are also running boats on Red river, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from new salt works on Red river, about 50 miles above its mouth. It is said these works produce 10,000 bushels daily. One object of fortifying Port Hudson is to prevent the federal forces from reaching these salt works.

Gen. Schofield and staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

TENNESSEE.—Citizens of Tennessee who are now in Washington say that, should their state send an entire delegation to Washington, it will unanimously support the administration. In the Nashville and Memphis districts, movements are now progressing to nominate and elect members of congress.

BOSTON TO BE PROTECTED BY AN IRON CLAD.—Gov. Andrew has submitted the proposal to President Lincoln to place an iron-clad man-of-war in Boston harbor.—The Alabama has been already within two hundred miles of that port, and the governor, in view of the necessity of the work, offers, on the part of Massachusetts, that she shall build the craft, in case that the general government cannot.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMAN ELLECTED.—Sufficient returns have been received of the soldiers' vote to elect John H. Runtree in one of the Grant county districts. This will furnish the patriotic "democracy" another argument against the constitutionality of the law allowing the soldiers to vote.

AN ERROR.—In enumerating the policies of our leading generals, the Chicago Journal calls Gen. Grant a republican and Gen. Hunter a democrat. It is just the other way. Hunter has been a republican ever since the party was organized, and Grant a democrat all his life. But they are now both on the same platform, sustaining the President's proclamation, and advocating the vigorous style of conducting hostilities against the rebels.

ADVANCE PAY AND BOUNTY TO DRAFTED MEN.—Gov. Salomon has issued an order declaring that the men drafted in this state will be entitled to advance pay and the bounty of \$100 if they conclude to enlist in the old regiments—that is for the unexpired term of the regiment they prefer. For instance, if they choose the 2nd; that has been in the service eighteen months; that they enlist for eighteen months. If in the 1st, which has been in the service thirteen months, they enlist for twenty-three months, and so the time varies. The drafted man can only be constrained to serve nine months; but in that case they obtain neither advance pay nor bounty.

The iron-clad frigate Roanoke, now at the Novelty Works, New York, is expected to be ready for sea in about two weeks. She is clad with solid iron, four and a half inches thick, from stem to stern, and is therefore the heaviest armored vessel afloat. She carries six guns of the largest caliber in revolving turret, and with her frigate build and powerful engines it is confidently believed she will be equally efficient for harbor defence and service at sea.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. HUNT.—We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred yesterday to Lieut. Caleb Hunt, of the first Wisconsin heavy artillery, which it is feared will result in his death. He was a passenger on board the afternoon train from Madison to Milwaukee. When the train stopped at Milton Junction he jumped off, after the train started again, attempting to get on, but lost his balance and fell, his left arm striking the track immediately in front of one of the wheels. His arm was shockingly crushed to the elbow, his collar bone was thought to be broken, and he was otherwise badly bruised about the breast. Two surgeons were immediately sent for and his arm amputated.—Wisconsin.

IOWA OFFICIAL.—The official vote for secretary of state at the recent election in Iowa foots up thus:

Wright, Rep. Streeter, Dem. Soldiers' vote.....14,949 4,150 Home vote.....51,065 46,749

Total.....66,014 50,899

Republican majority.....15,115

It will be seen that out of 10,949 of the soldiers who voted, 10,799 are republicans, and only 4,150 democrats. "Comment is unnecessary."

DIED.

At his residence in Harmony, on Sunday, the 23d inst., LEWIS D. GAGE, died of erysipelas, after a short and severe illness of three days. The funeral will take place at his residence, on Tuesday, to-morrow, the 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books, New Books.

RECEIVED this day, the Works of Chas. Dickens, 12 vols. in 12 parts. Also, a new edition of the System of Logic by McCrory, Spargan's Sermons by John H. Stoddard, and Sermons of Ebenezer Bovee, the Life of John W. Aldrich, a History of the Panama Railroad, Oyster Farm by Anthony M. B. Bovee, and a History of Philip by Thackeray, by Milton Harding, for sale at

DEARBORN'S.

Rudimental Singing Class.

Will meet all those that would like to join the class, on Monday evening, Nov. 24th, at 7 o'clock, at my music room, also, on Tuesday, on Friday, and on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, at the same place. D. D. WILSON.

Boys Clothing!

BOYS CLOTHES NEATLY MADE, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Enquire at this office, m0321w

Afternoon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

Times special.—Reports from Fortresses

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest.

Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risk, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

Its assets, which have resulted solely from their accumulations amount to \$115,712.85, and its annual income, from policies now in force, over \$50,000.

UNITED STATES MAIL!
ONLY WEEKLY LINE
To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool,
AND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the
continent of Europe, calling at Londonderry, Ire-
land.
THE MONTREAL MAIL.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
trucks, call weekly, Clyde built steamers, in con-

25	of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada
26	mail and passengers.
27	Bellevue,.....McClister,
28	North Linton,.....Grange,
29	Archie,.....Indiana,
30	North Linton,.....Ohio,
31	North Linton,.....Ohio,
32	Camden,.....Belmont,
33	Highland,.....(N.Y.)
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Michigan Central and Great West (Canadian) Railway.	
TRAIN leave the Great Canal Depot, foot bridge, Chicago.	at
6:00 A. M. To York and Berlin Express, except Sunday.	daily
6:45 A. M. One through and Louisville Express.	daily
7:00 P. M. To York and Berlin Express, over Lake Pontcharreau and Louisville Express.	daily
2-3 P. M. Chicago and Kalamazoo.	
The Michigan Central runs the special rail road between Chicago and Detroit, over the lake and Detroit streets, through the Grand Hotel and Detroit streets, foot bridge, foot lake and Detroit streets.	
W. H. BARNES	R. N. BICE
Chas. A. M. C. C. R. R.	Pt.

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line,
CHICAGO west to St. Louis, Springfield, Springfield, and Alton, with change of cars; also direct connection for Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville and Quincy.
 Through cars leave Chicago daily, as follows:
 Memphis, 10:30 a. m. S. & N. V.
 Evansville, 11:30 a. m. S. & N. V.
 Extra freight, daily, from 7 to 10:30 p. m.
 B. B. MARON, Sup't.
 C. G. WATSON, Gen. Freight Agent, for South

CHICAGO COURT FOR HOCK COUNTY.
 C. A. S. RICE vs. John H. Benedict.
 The State of Wisconsin, to John H. Benedict:
 I will receive the sum of one hundred and twenty

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

CINCINNATI COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Lilla Spang of a Henry S. Cook, Diana C. Swift, William S. Holden, George W. Luck, William Cook, John W. Luck, George O. Luck, Henry Luck, R. W. Luck and Joseph Luck.

By reason of the above the judgment of foreclosure and sale of the premises of the entire county on the 21st day of January, last, by the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, on Main street, at the front of the City House, in the city of Cincinnati, in said county, on

THE 21st DAY OF JANUARY, 1862,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, the following described and designated premises, to wit:

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The above is further postponed to the 23 day of
 November, 1862, at the place and hour of day above
 mentioned.—Witness my hand and seal, this 15th day
 of October, 1862.
 R. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

The above is further postponed to the 23 day of
 December, 1862, at the place and hour of day above
 mentioned.—Witness my hand and seal, this 15th day
 of November, 1862.
 R. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

SAVE MONEY! The Prices of SINGER & CO.'S STANDARD MACHINES. No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90, Reduced to \$70. No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100, Reduced to \$70. Singer's Letter A Machine, formerly sold at \$100, Reduced to \$70.

DAILY GAZETTE. Job Office, LAPPIN'S BLOCK, 100 ST. CLAIR. Main Street, Janesville.

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS. FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA. To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West! We have, constantly in running order, TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES. Together with a

RUDDLES, JOBBERS. Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c. The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST PRESSING cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything in this state.

LOWEST LIVING PRICES. SPECIAL NOTICE. Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, Landfills, &c., &c.

TEST THE MATTER. At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

VERY BEST OF PRINTING. BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADVERTISEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES, BALL TICKETS, LABELS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BILL HEADS, BY-LAWS, POSTERS, BANNERS, RECEIPTS, LAW BRIEFS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, NOTICES, &c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED. We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by any.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION. Of one of the proprietors is also given to every job. In the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

WORKMANSHIP FACILITIES FOR ACCOUNTING. In the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED. not only with the manner in which their orders are 1, but the prices charged.

Holt, Down & Wilcox. CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY. On and after the 1st day of January, 1882, the State of Wisconsin to Charles S. Roe.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. Levi A. Ward, plaintiff, against Winifred Allen and her heirs, defendants.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. The State of Wisconsin to Charles S. Roe. On and after the 1st day of January, 1882, the State of Wisconsin to Charles S. Roe.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. The State of Wisconsin to Charles S. Roe. On and after the 1st day of January, 1882, the State of Wisconsin to Charles S. Roe.

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CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. The State of Wisconsin to Charles S. Roe. On and after the 1st day of January, 1882, the State of Wisconsin to Charles S. Roe.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, Date, and Remarks. Includes entries for J. R. Pease, J. R. Pease, J. R. Pease, etc.

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UNITED STATES MAIL

To Broadway, Glasgow and Liverpool. AD all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at London, the

TRIM MONTREAL MAIL. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. First class, full power, Ogdens steamers, in con

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada mail passengers.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. In view of the fact that this road, of nearly 1,000 miles, is the only one in the world

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